John A. Fuqua, sworn; was sent to Salisbury in May, 1864; was second in command of the post, was inspector. There was no change made in the prison regulations when Mai. Gee came there and took command of the prison; the orders in regard to regulations were issued from Richmond, by these regulations all correspondence between the prisoners and persons outside, was forbidden; this was the case both before and ofter Mai Georgeme there.

Before the prisoners were sent there from Richmond, the guard consisted of Freeman's battallon, of three companies, but it was soon increased by the arrival of other regiments—these were mostly senior reserves and junior reservesthey were mostly indifferent soldiers, ignorant of discipline and drill, and the officers were of the same class. Witness occupied a room at the head-quarters-had known many persons to be permitted to visit persons in the prison and to ake in provisions, through the officer of the dayhis was frequently done-there was no discrimi nation made between civil prisoners and prisoners of war. There was a man detailed to attend and see that the rations for the prison were taken safely from the commissary store to the cook of

The examination was here suspended, and the Commission adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS.

Trouble in Norfolk between the Negroes and White People !--- Several white people killed.

FIRST DISPATCH. NORFOLK, April 16th, 1866, A. M .- The negro population are out in large numbers celebrating the passage of the civil rights bill over the President's veto. The number of men in the column is estimated at two thousand, with bands in attendance, and headed by negro soldiers armed with guns and bayonets. A large number of carriages filled with sympathizers attend the display, and the sidewalks are thronged with women, the children of the Freedmen's schools, &c. The column is interspersed with various designs and banners, and fifteen societies are represented

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, April 16th, One o'clock, P. M. The negro procession has been converted into a lawless mob. A regular battle is going on, raging with such flereeness that minute particulars are not obtainable. Thus far one white man and one white woman, and two negroes have been killed. Major Stanhope, the Federal officer commanding the Post, is endeavoring to restore order and quiet, and has summoned troops to his assistance.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, April 16th, 3:40 P. M .- The following particulars of the riot are authentic: Whitehurst, a white citizen of this place, is killed, and his step-mother, Mrs. Charlote Whitehurst, and Whitehurst's brother, are mortally wounded. Mr. Moseby, a member of the City Police, has been badly, if not dangerously beaten, and his son dangerously, if not fatally injured.

A military force has arrived on the ground, and every effort is being made to restore quiet. Speeches are being made by C. L. R. Baker, the editor of the True Southerner, and other men of influence with the negroes, and it is hoped the feeling may be controlled .-No negroes have been injured.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, April 16, 9 P. M.-Mrs. Whitehurst and Robert Whitehurst have died since my last dispatch, another brother not expected to live until morning. In addition to names previously reported, a man named Young has been mortally wounded-cannot possibly live, it is thought. Four arrests have been made. The in-

quest on the body of Robert Whitehurst has been postponed until to-morrow morning, owing to the death of his mother. Wm. Turner, white, was cut in the head

during the affray by a sabre, and has a bad wound The city is, at the hour of writing, at last quiet. The military and civil authorities have co-operated and work vigorously to

this end. Trouble is anticipated to-night,

One Day Leter from Europe.

New York, April 16.—The steamer City of New York, with dates to the 5th inst., has arrived.

The Austria-Prussian question is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the pacific rumors.

The French troops are all to be withdrawn from Mexico in three instalments, viz: On the 1st of November, 1866, and on the 2nd and 3rd of March and 1st of November, 1867. It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

Paris, April 4.-Regiments have been ordered into camp at Chalons two months earher than usual, and it is reported that France intends forming an army of observation with the view of the protection of the Rhine frontier.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 5,-Cotton advanced 4d. yesterday, but to-day the improvement was partially lost. Sales of the two days 18,000

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.] The Tennessee Legislature--- How the House was Organized-Passage of the Franchise Law.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 12.—In the House, Mr. Thornburgh presented the re-port of the committee on elections, but the Speaker decided that he had no power to receive it without a quorum. Calls having been made for the report, Mr. Thornburgh proceeded to read from his seat, despite the ruling of the chair.

Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the report, whereupon a call of the House was ordered, and the Speaker decided that no quorum was present, and that no such motion could be entertained.

Mr. Smith then moved that members elect, whose cases had been reported on, be

The Speaker ruled that he was not at liberty to have them qualified until a quorum should be present. It was then moved that the clerk be directed to swear new members in, when the Speaker yielded his point, and the members were duly qualified.

The re-elected bolters have sent a petition, asking admission to their seats. Mr. Brien sent in a protest, declaring his

intention of contesting the seat of Mr. Lewis, member elect from Davidson county, on the ground of gross violation of the franchise law The new franchise bill was then taken up and passed on the third reading, by 41 year against 15 nays. The bill will probably

pass in the Senate without amendment.

Later. NASHVILLE, April 13 .- The Senate met this morning, but no quorum being present they adjourned. The House received Governor Brownlow's

message. Expul of James B. Hood.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—The House of Representatives have expelled James R. Hood, one of the absconding members, charged with wilfully absenting himself to prevent a

When he was brought before the bar of the House he persistently refused to

answer to his name. James R. Hood is a native of this County, and was at one time an apprentice in the

Standard office.

Martial Law. The Savannah Republican has it from reliable authority that a telegram had been received at military headquarters in that City, from President Johnson, that martial law still exists throughout Georgia. The Augusta Chronicle says it has reason to believe that the habous corpus has not been restored.

Congressional. Washington, April 16 .- In the Senate, the proceedings to-day possessed but little interest. Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution for the discontinuance of the branch mint at New Orleans, and the appropriation of its machinery to aid in the con-

truction of a branch mint in Nevada. Referred to the Finance Committee. Ine House was engaged in the consideration of the bill fixing the peace establishment of the army.

There were spirited personal explanations

Testimony of A. H. Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, April 16.-Among the testimony reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction was that of A. H. Stephens. He states that he had conversed freely and fully with prominent leading men in Georgia, and met with a great many prominent and influential men at Milledgeville, not connected with the Legislature. He gave his decided opinion, from conversation with them, and from correspondence, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights, and discharge all her obligations as a State, under the Constitution of the United States as it stands amended. His opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render heir liberties and institutions more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He further believes it is their opinion that the surest, if not the only hope for their liberties, is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States, and of government under that Constitution. He thinks the people are sufficiently satisfied with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again, by force. Whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject, they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forms of reason and justice. to the halls of legislation and the courts for the preservation of the principles of constitutional liberty, than to the arena of arms .-The idea of secession is totally abandoned.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Boston, April 14.-A special despatch rom Washington to the Advertiser, says: Preparations are being made to hold the egular term of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and the trial of Jefferson Davis, for high treason, may be expected in two mnnths.

WASHINGTON, April 15,-The House comnittee on the judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution recently referred to them involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jefferson Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Con-

The Cholern .- One Hundred and Seventy Deaths on Board the Steamer England at Halifax.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The acting colector at this port has received the following

"Halipax, April 14.—The city medical officer reports, up to last evening, one hundred and seventy deaths on board the steamer England, including forty who died on the passage from Liverpool. He reports the disease as probably a severe form of ship fever, with many of the prominent symptoms of cholera. It amounts to a regular plague, The surviving passengers have been remov-ed, some to Her Britannic Majesty's receiving ship Pyramus, and others to tents on shore at the quarantine grounds. "The disease is apparently decreasing.

"M. M. JACKSON, U. S. Consul."

SECOND DESPATCH.

HALIFAX, April 14.—There is a difference among medical men as to the disease on board the steamship England. The number of deaths and sick are greatly reduced to-day. The decease is decidedly checked, and is confined to the steeraga passengers.

From Louisiana .-- Southern Methodist Conference. NEW ORLEANS, April 14.-Gen. H. D. Hayes, who commanded a brigade under Stonewall Jackson, has been nominated for

The Methodist Conference have adopted a report extending the jurisdiction of the outhern church in every direction asked for. The committee on episcopal affairs have reported, advising the college of bishops to appoint one of their number to reside in California, and also recommending the th Camornia, and also recommendate election of six additional bishops. The question of the bishop's veto is again being

The crops in this State are advancing rapidly. The recent frost in Baton Rouge parish killed the cotton.

It was understood in the city last evening that Mr. Courtenay, the Deputy U. S. Dis-trict Attorney of Southern New York, had been appointed to succeed the late Hon, D. S. Dickinson,—Nat. Int.

A despatch to one of the Northern papers states that Senator Morrill will to-day move his bill abolishing the city government in this District, and placing in the hands of three commissioners, to be selected by Congress instead of by the President.-Ibid.

Judge Underwood's Decision.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,) ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 14, 1866. Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: - In your paper of this morning I observe a very incorrect and perverted report of one of my recent opinions in a habeas corpus case.

In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late peace proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by any one connected with the case; nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while the rebellion was not suppressed in another, but the very contrary opinion.

My opinion simply was, that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincom suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and I stated that the peace proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and herefore refused to grant his prayer.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. The Markets.

WILLINGTON, April 16, 1866. Turpentine—Sales of 73 bbls. at \$5 for virgin, \$3 for yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

No transactions reported in Spirits Tur-

Another Speech by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President to-night addressed a dense assemblers of to-night addressed a dense assemblage of soldiers and sailors and others, who compli-

nented him with a serenade.

He said that he cared not for his slav ers, whom he characterized as the foul whelps of sin. The rebellion had been put down, and did we, he asked, shed so much blood, and make so many sacrifices for the purpose of destroying the States? No-it was to preserve the States under the Constitution and in the union of the States. He repeated: "We toiled not to break down the Union but to preserve it. In time of war, we have the right to strike and cripple, and reduce to subjection, but in time of peace, the converse course is the right one, and we must rebuild the cities—restore the villages—renew agriculture and encourage all the arts and industrial pursuits. The soldier from the private to the Commanding Generalknows better what should be done than the closet politician and the humanitarian."

"Let us," he said, "make every effort to restore the relations which heretofore existed between the Federal government and all the States. There is now no enemy against the government," Denying the right of a State to secede, he

against secession and consolidation, and inrended to maintain his policy. The President was frequently interrupted by applause, which showed that the soldiers sailors present, heartily endorsed his remarks.

now, as heretofore, took his stand both

Congressional Proceedings. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The Senate today resumed the consideration of the bill for

the relief of certain naval contractors. The bill to protect military officers from the consequences of any acts performed in their official capacity, was also discussed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the regular army.

Washington, April 18.-The Attorney General having recommended that the bonds captured by General Sheridan, at Shreveport, which had been deposited by the New Orleans Banks with the State Auditor of Louisiana, be returned to the present State Auditor, the Secretary of the Treasury has

Bonds Restored to the New Orleans Banks.

telegraphed Governor Wells that he will cause the bonds which may be identified as belonging to the Banks, to be delivered to the State Auditor, or to any duly authorized agent, at Washington, or will send the same by express to the auditor, upon receiving advices from the Governor, at the risk of the State. There are said to be about two mil-

From Washington .-- Internal Revenue. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- It is expected

that the committee of ways and means will this week report an amendatory internal revenue bill, by which the taxes on many articles will be considerably reduced with a view to encourage manufactures, while other articles will be entirely relieved. The receipts from this source of revenue have largely exceeded the estimates

Mass Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors-Exciting

Speeches. A mass meeting of soldiers and sailors took place to-night, the Assembly Rooms being densely crowded. The objects were to promote such measures as will insure the equalization of bounties, just pension laws, and appointments to positions under the government, and all other matters affecting the rights and interests of the soldiers and sailors of the country. Gens Garfield and Smith, of the House of Representatives, hav-ing made speeches in furtherance of their bject, General Schenck, also of the House, sponded at length to the resolutions which ad been adopted, and said from the first ill now he would not compromise with raitors. The rebels were down and he rould keep them so until they gave some evlence of repentance, and that they would nite in upholding the flag in de nce of which there had been so much sacrifice of yal life and treasure. He characterized as erable seoundrels those who had attemped to overthrow the best government on arth. If Jefferson Davis is to be rememered and punished as one of the leaders of he rebellion, he would not forget those who ere educated at West Point, and if there as a second sour apple tree, he did not see hy Robert E. Lee should not meet the same te. These remarks were greeted with deafing applause. Colonel McKee, of Ken-acky, a member of the House, said there hould be no compromise. The test oath sould never be repealed, and the governent should be kept in the hands of loyal en. He did not mean by loyalty those tho were not merely obedient to the constiition and the laws, but those who fought re rebellion. Col. Stillwell, of Indiana, and her members of the House of Representaves, addressed the meeting, the last named intleman saying that he had no doubt that e present Congress would equalize the

The following are some of the resolutions lopted by this meeting:

Hesolved, That we fully concur in the oftenpeated declatation of the President of the nited States that "treason is a crime, and ight to be punished;" and we have been aiting most patiently for a practical appliation of the principle to the leaders of the

Resolved, That this meeting, composed as is of soldiers and sailors who have strugled against the herculean effort to subvert or institutions and destroy the precious wel of civil liberty, desire to unite in bearog testimonylagainst the horrid atrocities of e leaders of the late so-called Confederate tates and army; that its head and front, efferson Davis, should be held up to the excration of all persons of all nations who are mbued with the principles of Christianity and of common humanity; and that he hould be arraigned, tried, and if found uilty, suffer the extreme penalty for his

Resolved. That we hereby express our unualified disapproval of any attempt to reore rebels to power; and earnestly protest gainst the admission to a seat in Congress f any Representative or Senator from States stely in rebellion who is unable to take hat is known as the "test oath," and it ould be an insult to every Union soldier in ie Republic to allow men whose hands are et red with the blood of their comrades to gislate for them, and for the wives and nildren of the gallant dead who fell on the attle-field or were atrociously starved or

urdered in Southern prisons.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this eeting, no State lately in rebellion should allowed to come back into practical workig relations with loyal States until they ave given unmistakable evidence of a dere to cherish the Union and protect the reat principles of civil liberty, which they lately attempted to destroy.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meet

og that, if any of the benefits asked for hould be conferred by Congress, no distinc-on shall be made between soldiers or sailors n account of color.

The Norfolk Riot.

An inquest has been held over the bodies f Robert and Charlotte Whitehurst, recentkilled in Norfolk. A part of the evidence

Marshal Capps-I was passing through vicholson street with three colored women a my carriage; they requested me to stop to ee the procession; I stopped the carriage, nd was leaning against the pole; a colored nan was lying in the road, between the road and ditch; I took him to be drunk; t wo

up, that the procession was coming along; he refused to get up, and told them to go away from there, damn black sons of —, or he would shoot them; or if they did not get away he would kill them. I turned towards the stand to see who was speaking to the colored population; a pistol went off; I looked again and saw a black man jump up and cry, "Oh Lord: oh Lordy!" he was the

one who tried to get the drunken man up my belief is that the negro who was drunk shot him, for he told him if he did not go away he would shoot him; when he fell, the negroes from the stand rushed towards Nicholson street crying, "Rally! rally, boys! and kill a white son of a — wherever you find him!" they all rushed towards the side walk; I turned my carriage and got out of the way, and drove towards Church street; then the crowd of negroes had headed up a white man; who he was I do not know; I only know they were in pursuit of some one; I drove towards Mr. Collins, and stopped and looked back, and saw two negroes dragging a man between them; they were headed off by a party at the corner of Nicholson street, who turned them toward the old field: I know both the men; the man that was killed was the man they had between the two horses; I heard firing at a house on Nichol-

olored men came along and told him to get

son street, as I arrived on Church street with my carriage. Susan Fuller, colored-I was at Mrs. Whitehurst's door yesterday, [Monday] on Nichol-son street at the time of the fight; Joe Muckey said, "Rally in, boys! bring him out and shoot him!" John — fired and then I went off; I saw John shoot at him; I do not know whether John killed him [Robert Whitehurst] or not; I only saw one shot fired, and went off to get out of danger; there was a number around with guns and pistols; a colored man tried to protect the nouse, and Mackey seized him by the collar, and asked him if he "would take up for a dam white secesh son of a ---;" the man I saw John shoot was in his shirt sleeves; I saw no white person in the house except

those who lived there. The Gld Dominion, of yesterday, says :-The jury returned a verdict that Robert B. Whitehurst came to his death from pistol shots fired by a person or persons unknown to the jury. The same verdict was rendered in the case of Mrs. Charlotte Whitehurst, with the exception that the word shots were singular, and not plural. Several parties, implicated in the riot and murder are now in jail, and will be examined before the Mayor at an early day. The coroner's jury felt con-fident that both Mrs. Whitehurst and her son were killed by colored persons who had participated in the celebration of that day, and discussed the propriety of inserting that in the verdict. It is very evident, from the tes-timony adduced, that Whitehurst Brothers were shot by persons engaged in the procession, deliberate y and wilfully, but there is no testimony to show how Mrs. Whitehurst was shot, as it occurred inside the house. Martial law has been proclaimed in the

Norfolk military district. The Peace Proclamation .-- The Official Con-

struction--- Explanation by the President. On the 7th inst., General Tillson, at Augusta, Georgia, transmitted by telegraph the following interrogatory, addressed to General O. O. Howard:

Does the President's recent proclamation remove martial law in this State? If so, General Brannan closs not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees. Please answer by telegraph.

The following reply was sent from the Adjutant General's office:

The President's proclamation does not re move martial law or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to a military tribunal in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority. E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.
The Washington correspondent of t

Chicago Tribune, (Radical) gives the following report of an interview of General Howand with the President on the 4th instant . "The General opened the conversation by explaining that he had sought the interview for the purpose of learning, without delay, the effect which the proclamation was de signed to produce upon the methods and machinery of the Bureau. More specifically, he wished to know if martial law was abol ished, and with it the system of military courts established for the protection of the

otherwise unprotected freed people. "The President replied, without hesita tion, that the proclamation was a declaration of policy, and nothing more; that it did not abolish military courts, did not remove mar-tial law, and was not designed to modify the operations of the Bureau in any respect whatever. On the contrary, it was the President's expectation and express desire, that the administration of the Bureau should be continued as beretofore, and that all judicial functions should be exercised, as the interests of impartial justice may require. The President further observed that this proclamation would be Executively interpreted and applied precisely as was the proclamation announcing the restoration of Tennes see. As the States or part of States give unquestionable evidence of entire readiness to

do impartial justice, they will be individually and locally relieved from military government; not otherwise, nor sooner."

New York Markets. New York, April 18 .- Cotton heavy. Sales sixteen hundred bales at 37 cents. Flour active and excited. State \$7 15@9. Southern advanced 20@30 cents. Wheat active, and 8@12 cents higher. Corn advanced 1 cent. Sales at 84@87. Pork Lard firm. Whiskey and naval stores dull. Freights drooping. Gold 271@278.

Baltimore Harkets. BALTIMORE, April 18 .- Flour scarce and closed with an advancing tendency. High grades fifty cents higher. Wheat advancing. Corn firm—yellow 84 cents, white 85@86 cents. Oats firm. Whiskey dull. Provis-

MASONIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON .-The Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. met at Washington City on Monday last 16th instant. The session was an interest

We notice among the members of the Council present in that city, Albert Pike, of Arkansas; William S. Rockwell, of Georgia; A. T. C. Pierson, of Minnesota, and Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi.

EFFECTS OF WINE ON DISEASES. - Dr. Gale observes, in his treatise on disease, that the great use of wine in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where pure wine is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where Samburg port wine is the princi-ple beverage, not only the gout but the gravel are scarcely known. Dr. La Pote relate as an extraordinary instance of the effects of the Samburg port wine on gout, the case of Dr. Daveran, who was attacked with the gout at the age of 25, and had it severely until he was upwards of 50, with chalk stone in the joints of his hands and feet, but four years preceding the time when his case had been given to Dr. La Pote to lay before the public, he had, by advice, used Samburg port wine and had no return of the gout after.—Lon-

A reckless dispenser of pills deserves the

pillory.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE CIVIL COURTS.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, RALEIGH, N. C., April 4, 1866.

D. G. FOWLE, Esq., DEAR SIR:-I have learned, with pain, that, by decision of the County Court of this County, freedmen have been sentenced to be publicly whipped.

As the cases of white men charged with larceny and other crimes are for the most part reserved for trial by military commission, and as no U.S. Court can inflict the punishment of whipping it is manifest that unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result. I therefore request that such penalties be suspended, until orders are is sued by the Department Commander, or by Gen. Howard, to both of whom the matter has been referred. Very Respectfully, E. WHITTLESEY,

Ass't Comm'r.

RALEIGH, April 4th, 1866. Col. E. WHITTLESEY, Ass't Comm'r :

SIR:-Your communication of this date has just been received. The Court of which I am the presiding officer is the Superior Court of Law, and not the County Court. There has been " no unjust discrimination made against the negro race" in its adjudications. During the past week, in Johnston county, one white man (and no negro) was whipped, after being convicted by a jury of larceny. During this week, two negroes have been whipped for the same

offence. I have already consulted with the Commanding General of this Department, and have been informed by him, that whilst he does not approve of the punishment by whipping, which is in-flicted by our laws, in larceny cases, vet that there will be no interference upon the part of the authorities of the United States Government, so long as the law is impartially administered by our courts to whites and blacks alike If white men, arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau and held for trial before the Courts of Military Commission-for larceny, are not as severely punished as negroes before the Courts of Justice in North-Carolina, the injustice can be removed, by yielding to our courts the exclusive jurisdiction in all such cases.

The Attorney General informs me that there are no more cases against freedmen for larceny upon our docket, to be tried this week, but if there were, I could not, at your request, stay the execution of the laws of North-Carolina until I had been officially informed that the Commanding General of the Department of North-Carolina had receded from the position which he has heretofore maintained.

Very Respectfully, DANIEL G. FOWLE, Judge Sup. Ct. of Law.

RALEIGH, April 4th, 1866. Maj. Gen. Ruger, Com'g Dep't N. C. General:—I inclose for your inspection a copy of a communication, this day received from Col. E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner, together with

You are aware of the disposition which has been shown by our Courts to avoid any conflict with the military authorities, and I have already explained to you the necessity which exists for the punishment of parties guilty of larceny, and the great evil which would result to the country at large, from our Courts of Justice being rendered inefficient and powerless by the interference

of the military authorities. I am, General, Very respectfully, yours, &c., DAN'L G. FOWLE, Judge Sup. Ct. of Law.

Gen. Ruger receipted for this letter, but made no reply in writing.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN) AND ABANDONED LANDS, RALEIGH, N. C., April 5th, 1866. D. G. Fowle, Esq., Judge Superior

Court of Law: Sir:-Your communication of the 4th inst. is received. By again reverting to my letter you will perceive that I made no complaint that any civil Court had made "unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications." My statement was that under existing orders requiring certain white criminals to be tried by Military Commission and permitting certain colored eriminals to be tried by civil Courts, the "result would be unjust discrimination, &c." since no U. S. Court can pun-

ish by whipping.

I said nothing about the comparative severity of different modes of punish-

ment. You say further that "if white men arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau and held for the trial before Courts of Military Commission for larceny are not as severely punished as negroes before the Courts of Justice in North-Carolina, the injustice can be removed by yielding to our Courts the exclusive jurisdiction in all such cases."

I am happy to avail myself of the oc-casion which this remark furnishes to ask if, in your opinion, the civil Courts can receive the testimony of colored witnesses against white men accused of larceny or other crimes. If by the recent legislation negroes are restored to common law rights, and no distinction will hereafter be made on account of race or color, the chief difficulty in the way of "yielding the exclusive jurisdiction" is in my judgment removed.

Very respectfully, E. WHITTLESEY, Ass't. Commissioner.

RALEIGH, April 5th, 1866,) 8 o'clock P. M.

COL. E. WHITTLESEY, Ass't Com'r. SIR:-Yours of this date was not received until half an hour ago, because of my attendance upon Court until that

If your note of the 4th was not intended to institute a comparison as to the "severity of different modes of punishment," and to charge, that "unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result," because, by the

laws of North-Carolina, "freedmen had been sentenced to be publicly whipped by our Courts," whereas "no U. S. Court can inflict the punishment of whipping," and that "white men charged with larceny and other crimes are for the most part reserved for trial by Military Commission" and therefore not whipped, then I misapprehended your meaning.

Car all the same of the same of the same of the same

You have not been charged with saying that unjust discriminations a gainst the negro race have been made "by the adjudictions of our Courts."-I have merely called your attention to the fact that no such discriminations have been made, and cited you to the proof. Unless such discrimination is made, there is no reason why our Courts, administered according the rules of the Common Law, so far as negroes are concerned, permitting them to introduce every witness, white or black, who knows anything important for the de-fence, should be excluded from trying offences committed by negroes, because "under existing orders certain white criminals" are "to be tried by Military

Commission." As you disclaim intending to com-plain, "that any civil Court had made unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications," and as it is your duty to see that justice is done the negro race, the inference is, that experience has satisfied you that there has been no such discrimination.

I deem it right and proper to state, that our people, whom I believe to be

sincerely desirous of discharging faith-

fully their duties to the United States Government, and whose character for honesty and impartiality in the jury box has almost passed into a proverb, feel acutely the degradation to which they have been subjected, in being held amenable for criminal offences, to a tribunal, established in violation of the fundamental principles of Magna Charta, guaranteeing to every freeman a trial by jury, and awarded punishment, in many instances, by men totally unversed in the laws, which they have assumed to administer. In regard to the question propounded as to the admission of negro evidence against white persons, I presume that you are not aware that a Judge is never expected to express an opinion in advance, upon a question that may soon be brought before him for judicial decision. I felt, however, justified in saying, that if the chief difficulty in the way of yielding the exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters to our Courts, consists in the apprehension that any unjust discrimi-

nation against the negro race would be made in regard to the right to testify, such apprehension ought to be removed by the recent act to which you refer, inas-much as by sec. 9th it is declared, that whenever matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State, "That persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of Court, and also in pleas of the State where the violence, fraud, or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible unless by consent of the parties to the record."

As this provision extends to negroes "all common law rights" in every possible contingency in which their rights of person or property shall be put in issue, I trust that your influence will be exerted for the purpose of putting an end to that unusual and irritating tribunal, which has been established for the trial of freedmen, and which entirely ignores that foundation stone of Anglo-Saxon Liberty, to wit: Trial by Jury, and which our people believe not unfrequently makes unjust discrimination against the white race and in favor of

If not permitting negroes to testify in cases affecting white persons alone, where the parties interested refuse to consent to their being admitted as witnesses, is to be considered a reason for interference with the administration of the laws of North-Carolina, all rightminded citizens will hail with delight the coming of that hour, in which a tribunal, thus perpetuated, shall be numbered with the things that were.

the negro.

Very Respectfully, DANIEL G. FOWLE, Judge Sup. Ct. of Law.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, RALEIGH, N. C., April 7, 1866. D. G. FOWLE, Esq.,

Judge Sup. Court of Law, Sir:-Your communication of the 5th inst., was received last evening. I regret that it is not consistent with

your duty to express an opinion upon the question propounded in my note as to the admission of negro testimony against white persons, for, were the uncertainty on this point removed, I could suggest to the Commissioner of this Bureau, such changes in the orders under which we now act, as might possibly lead to satisfactory settlement of the questions of jurisdiction. I trust an occasion may soon be given for a judicial decission which will leave no doubt as to the status of the negro. It does not become me to enter into

any discussion of the character of military tribunals established by the United States Government, as I am no more responsible for their existence than I am for the condition of the country where their jurisdiction has been deemed necessary. Thanking you for your patience and

courtesy, and sorry to have given you so much trouble, I remain, Yours very respectfully, E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Commissioner. LOST GEORGIA NOTES.-The following act of the Legislature of Georgia, prescribing a

method of reproducing lost notes and bonds, will be of interest to business men having connections there :-

An Art amendatory of the law relating to the establishment of lost papers.
Sec. 1. The General Assembly do enact, That from and after the passage of this act the owner or legal representative of any bond,

ss which has been lost or destroy may establish a copy thereof by giving personal notice at least ten days previous to the day appointed, which notice shall contain a copy of the paper to be established, which notice shall be served on the party against whom said indebtedness is sought to be exwhom said indebteuness is sought to be established, and by making oath before some officer authorized to administer an oath that he is the owner of such paper, and that the same has been lost or destroyed. A copy thus established with said affidavit attached may be used in any court of this State in lim of the lost original.

Se. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any party who is liable for the payment of said ost paper, in whole or in part, or whose interests are affected by the establishment of said paper, shall make oath that the said paper never existed, or that the same has been paid off or discharged, the party secking to establish the same in the summary manner herein provided, shall be remitted to the remedies heretofore provided by law. Approved March 7, 1866.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February

William A. Barbee and others,
Petition for Partition of Land. Henry Castleberry's heirs,
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the heirs of Henry Castleberry, and wife Patsey,
defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limit
of this State: It is, therefore, on motion, oriend by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the falleigh Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filling of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fittsbord. on the second Monday of May next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro evariesse, and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, et office in Pittsboro', the 2nd Monday of February, 1866. [16—w6tpd.] R. C. COTTE'S, C. C. C.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. YOUNG'S Great Physiological Work, or every

YOUNG'S Great Physiological Work, or every one his own Doctor—being a Private Instructor for Married Persons or those about to marry, both Male and Female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our Sexual System, and the Production or Prevention of Gispring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wst. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating married; and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still, it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents.

be sent to any one on the receipt of Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Wm. FOUNG, No. 416 Spruce Street, bove Fourt, Philadelphia. "sep 23-135w 6m

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY

IMPORTANT SALE!

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY next, I will, in pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, for Wake County, expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the TWO HOUSES AND LOTS in the City of Raleigh described in the Petition of Sarah A. Dupree and others, vs. Peter C. Dupree and others, adjoining the lots of J. J. Ferrell, the heirs of Ransom Johnson and others.

Terms made known on day of sale,
Witness, W. S. Mason, C. & W. E. at office in Witness, W. S. Mason, C. & M. E., at office in the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of April, 1864, 17—wtds. W. S. MASON, C. M. E.

TMPORTANT SALE!

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF MAY next, I will, in pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the STORE HOUSE and TRACT OF LAND in the County of Wake, described in the Petition of Calvin J. Rogers and others, Ex Parte, adjoining the lands of C. J. Rogers, Willie Fletcher and others.

rand others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Witness, W. S. Mason, C. & M. E., at office in the City of Raleigh, this 17th day of April, 1853, april 18—wids.

W. S. MASON, C. M. E.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C., February 24, 1866. The mails will close as follows, on and aff this date : Western, daily, at 7.30 P. M. Northern, " Fayetteville "

Carthage every Tuesday at 8 Roxboro Wednesday at 1.30 Leachburg" at 1 Office hours from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and from 8 to 9.30 A. M., on Sundays.
All letters to be delivered in the United States including drop letters,) except those addressed to heads of Executive departments of the government, or heads of Bureaus therein or to chief clerks of departments, or one authorized by the postmaster General to frank official matter, must be prepaid one full rate, or they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February David T. Barker and Samuel)

P. Wilson, Administrators of Ambrose Barker, dec'd., Petition to sell land for the pay-ment of debts. Burwell B. Barker, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell B. Barker, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of tide State: It is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Raleigh Standard, a new paper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said Burwell B. Barker, of the filing of this per

tition, and that unless he appears at the noterm of this Court, to be held on the first Mond of May next, and answer the petition, the sar will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of February, A. D., 1866. A. LANDIS, C. C. C. March 12, 1866.—12—w6w.

CURRITUCK COUNTY COURT. FEBRUARY TERM, 1866.

LIZABETH MERCER, Administratrix, BENJAMIN MERCER PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Benjamin Mercer, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is, therefor, of-dered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Raieigh Stanard, a paper pub-lished in the City of Raieigh, for the said Mercer to appear of court of the said Mercer to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Currituck sessions, to be held for the county of Currituck at the Court House, in Currituck, on the last Monday of May next, plead or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.

CURRITUCK COUNTY COURT. FEBRUARY TERM, 1866. FLIZABETH MERCER, Administratrix

BENJAMIN MERCER. PETITION FOR DOWER

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Mercer the detendant in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Stanard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for the said Mercer to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, and plead or demur to said petition or judgment pro confession will be entered against him.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C. March 7—6w.

JOHN DAVIDSON, LEATHER AND HIDE DEALER, No. 50. SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA., K EEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of Leather for Boot Makers and Harness Makers.

Tanners supplied with Hides on the most favor-ble teams.

able terms. march 14-w3t.